

trates. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the clerk of the Superior Court for his county." (Sec. 27).

(c) **Vacancies:** "When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of the failure by the voters of any district to elect, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term." (Sec. 28).

104 F. Other Inferior or Special Courts: The Constitution requires the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns and counties where the same may be necessary. This has been done as follows:

(a) **Mayor's Court:** The general law provides that "the mayor of every city and incorporated town within the corporate limits of his city or town, shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State or under the ordinances of such city or town." The mayor is elected by a vote of the people, usually for a term of two years. At present mayors serve as judges only in the smaller towns of the State, having been displaced by recorder's courts in practically all the larger towns and cities.

(b) **Recorder's Court:** A uniform system of recorders' courts, both municipal and county, was provided for by the General Assembly of 1919. For the plan of organization and jurisdiction of these courts see Chapter 277, Public Laws of 1919. Judges of the municipal courts are elected by the people or by the board of aldermen, the method of their election being prescribed by statute or in the charter of the town or city having such court.

(c) **County Courts:** Some counties have county courts for the trial of civil cases only. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited by statute. Such courts were established for the purpose of relieving the congested civil dockets of Superior Courts. The election or appointment of judges and other officers of the county court is provided for by act of the General Assembly establishing the court.

(d) **Juvenile Court:** For Juvenile Courts, see Chapter IV.

104 G. Sheriffs and Coroners: "In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable